

This Page Is Inserted by IFW Operations
and is not a part of the Official Record

BEST AVAILABLE IMAGES

Defective images within this document are accurate representations of the original documents submitted by the applicant.

Defects in the images may include (but are not limited to):

- BLACK BORDERS
- TEXT CUT OFF AT TOP, BOTTOM OR SIDES
- FADED TEXT
- ILLEGIBLE TEXT
- SKEWED/SLANTED IMAGES
- COLORED PHOTOS
- BLACK OR VERY BLACK AND WHITE DARK PHOTOS
- GRAY SCALE DOCUMENTS

IMAGES ARE BEST AVAILABLE COPY.

**As rescanning documents *will not* correct images,
please do not report the images to the
Image Problem Mailbox.**

PATENT SPECIFICATION



Application Date: Aug. 21, 1925. No. 20,983 / 25.

245,035

Complete Accepted: Dec. 31, 1925.

COMPLETE SPECIFICATION.

Improvements in the Corner Connections of Wooden Plank Houses.

I, JOHANNES BENJAMIN EEN, Norwegian subject, of Jernbanetorvet 5, Oslo, Norway, do hereby declare the nature of this invention and in what manner the same is to be performed, to be particularly described and ascertained in and by the following statement:—

My invention relates to wooden buildings of the kind that are built after the manner of loghouses from horizontal planks. But instead of the notch interconnection in the corners usual in this kind of buildings, in which each log or plank is interconnected at the corners to the log or planks above and below it, according to my invention this corner interconnection is brought about by binding plates binding each plank end to one or more opposite plank ends in the corner in such manner that the individual planks in one wall are independent as to sinking of the planks in the other wall, and one may therefore use planks of uneven widths in the respective walls, whereby a better utilisation of the lumber is made possible.

In the following the invention will be described with reference to the accompanying drawings, in which:

Fig. 1 is a side view of a corner interconnection between two horizontal planks and Fig. 2 is a horizontal section through the same corner.

Fig. 3 is a corresponding horizontal section showing the arrangement of the vertical corner boards.

The planks are as usual provided with longitudinal feathers 1, 2 on one side, and a corresponding groove 3, 4 on the other side, said feather and groove arrangement providing for the necessary locking of the longitudinal joints between the planks.

Now according to my invention the corner ends of the planks 5 of one wall

are provided with vertical grooves 6 into which fit vertical ribs 7 on the ends of the planks 8 of the adjoining wall. The said grooves and ribs are provided with flared or oblique faces 9 and 10, in order that a wedge tightening effect may be obtained when the corner planks are pressed together. This pressing together is brought about by aid of angle shaped clamping plates 11, of iron or other suitable material. These angle plates 11 have inturned edges 12, 13 the former adapted to fit into a vertical groove 14 in the individual planks 5, and the latter adapted to fit into a slanting groove 15 in the plank 8. When these angle plates are driven from above into the said grooves 14 and 15, they will press the corner ends of the planks together with a wedge action, and owing to one of the grooves being vertical, these angle plates are quite independent of the respective positions of the plank joints in the two walls, there being nothing to hinder that the vertical rib may bridge a horizontal joint between two planks in the wall. Hereby it is made possible to use planks of different widths in the two adjoining walls whereby is effected a greater economy, it being in this way possible to have the front wall made for instance of comparatively broad planks, and the other walls of narrower, and cheaper planks.

As shown in Fig. 3 I may combine the above described corner arrangement with vertical corner boards 16 and 17 for covering up the corner joints and the angle plates. For these purposes the planks are provided with vertical grooves 18 and 19, into which fit the vertical longitudinal ribs 20, 21 in the inner side of the corner boards 16 and 17.

Having now particularly described and ascertained the nature of my said inven-

[Price 1/-]

tion and in what manner the same is to be performed, I declare that what I claim is:—

1. In wooden plank houses built with the planks lying horizontal on each other a corner connection, characterised hereby that of the plank ends meeting at the corner the planks in one wall are provided with vertical ribs at the ends, fitting into corresponding vertical grooves in the planks of the other wall, the planks being clamped in this interlock by aid of angle plates having intumed flanges or ribs, one of which fits into a vertical groove in one or two planks of one wall and the other flange or rib fits in a groove

at an angle with said vertical groove in a plank in the other wall.

2. In combination with the corner connection according to Claim 1 corner boards provided with longitudinal ribs on their inner sides fitting into corresponding vertical grooves on the outer sides of the plank walls.

3. A wooden construction substantially as specified and shown.

Dated this 21st day of August, 1925.

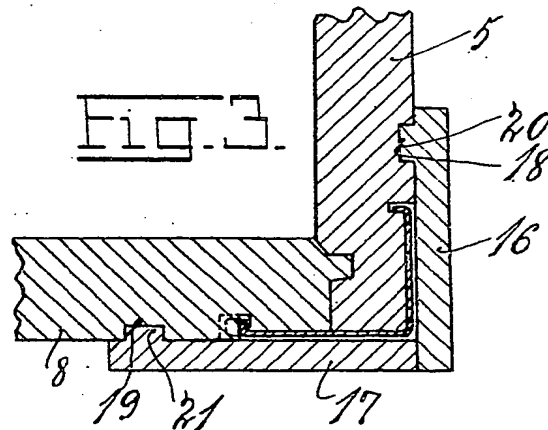
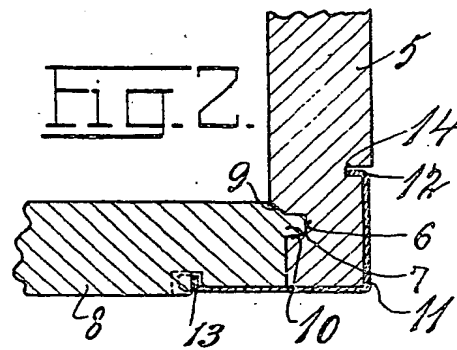
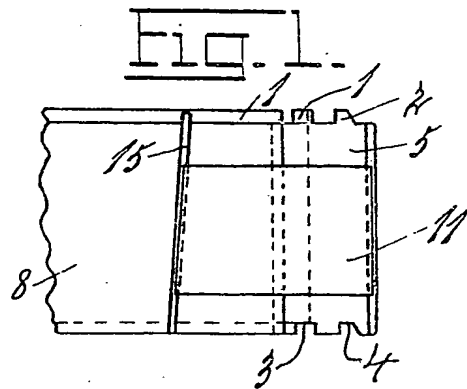
H. FOTHERGILL & Co.,
3, Central Buildings, Westminster,
S.W.,

Agents for the Applicant.

30

Revised: Printed for His Majesty's Stationery Office, by Love & Malcomson, Ltd.—1926.

[This Drawing is a reproduction of the Original on a reduced scale.]



Charles & Read Ltd. Photo Litho.

